John Mc Dowell.

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1560.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street. Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

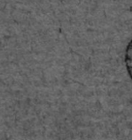
Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania District. } ss.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,



The Brigantine, called the

MARIA,

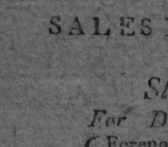
With all and singular, the tackle, apparel and furniture as they now are; the said Brigantine having been condemned to pay Mariners wages, &c.

WM. NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, August 29, 1797.

N. B. The Inventory may be seen at my Office

For HAMBURGH,



THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Master, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ship is so well known, that it is needless to describe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Passage, please to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting House, No. 12, North Third street, or to the Master on bord.

August 30.

For SALE,

On board the said Ship, Swedish Iron, assorted Hollow and Window Glass, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Please to apply as above.

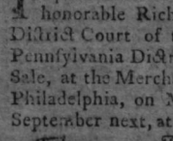
wf&m4w

White Havanna Sugar.

1401 boxes } of very superior quality now discharg-
75 hhds. } ing from the ship Hamburgh Packet, at Walnut Street wharf—and for sale by

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B.



THE SHIP Hamburg Packet, SILAS SWAIN, Master, For Sale, or Charter.

Aug. 24. eotf

COMMISSIONERS' SALES,

THE Commissioners of the counties of Lycoming and Northumberland, have given notice that they intend to proceed to the sale of lands, for the arrearage of taxes, on the 7th of September next.

☞ The different printers in this city will render an essential service to a great number of individuals by publishing this notice.

Aug. 18.

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases
German Checkain do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Linseed Oil in casks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who some years since kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambrose Marshal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive interesting information.

August 4. mw&faw

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notifyed that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797. d

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8*ths of a Dollar,*

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday,* and *Saturday,* at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 30 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. drm. eotf.

Philadelphia, 15th July, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that separate proposals with sealed covers will be received at my office until the eleventh day of September next, to furnish by contract the following articles for the use of the Army of the United States in the year 1798.

First Contract for

8	Sergeants coats	Dragoons.
2	Musicians, do.	
10	Sergeants vests	
126	Privates coats	
126	Privates vests	
64	Sergeants coats	Artillerists & Engineers.
32	Musicians, do.	
96	Sergeants vests	
192	Woolen overalls	
192	Linen overalls	
936	Privates coats	
936	do. vests	
1872	Woolen overalls	
1872	Linen do.	
144	Sergeants coats	Infantry.
72	Musicians, do.	
216	Sergeants vests	
432	Linen overalls	
432	Woolen do.	
1893	Privates coats	
1892	do. vests	
3784	Woolen overalls	
3784	Linen do.	

1st Contract, for 1288 Sergeants shirts
11816 Privates do.
12600 Socks

2d Contract, for 272 pair leather breeches

3d Contract, for 272 pair boots
4600 pair shoes, No. 1
8000 pair do. No. 2

4th Contract, for 1032 Artillerists and Engineers hats
2108 Infantry do.
136 Dragoon caps

The whole to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, viz.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of February next.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of April next.

The remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next.

The articles are to be agreeable to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War.

Payments to be made as soon as the article shall be delivered, and passed inspection.

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.

eot11thSep.

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,
100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Button Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 93 south Front street

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE *YELLOW FEVER.*

EVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its causes and cure.—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded that the excessive bleedings and mercurial treatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins,* Cherry street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by *J. Leblanc,* No. 216; *Wm Griffith,* No. 177, *T. Pearce,* No. 21, South Third street, *T. Stiff,* No. 55, New street, near Vine street, and *J. Gales,* No. 36, Race street.

Aug. 25. tuths 3t

RAN-AWAY,

ON the 1st. inst. from the Subscriber, an apprentice lad, named Kendal Merrill, about twenty years of age, by trade a Tailor, and had about six months to serve. Any person who will apprehend said run away, so that he may be returned to the Subscriber, will receive a handsome reward and reasonable charges.

EDWARD GRAHAM.

Sept. 7. eo. *3t.

City Commissioners Office,
August 29, 1797.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May last.

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the 1st of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Chesnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fish Houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The cellar under the City-Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considered as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN, JUN.

Princeton, Aug. 25 29—d1w2awtf

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80 Dollars Reward.

LAST night the shop of the subscriber was opened, and several articles taken off, viz. a common black leather pocket book, containing two twenty dollar notes of the last emission of the Pennsylvania Bank, and a number of loose papers—one pinchback watch with a carved case, and six silver ones—one of these a French watch, originally made to tell the day of the month, but this part of the works had been taken out—the figures on the dial plate were left—Another was made by Loveland, London, the number 3113; a third was marked on the dial plate as well as the inside, Amber, New-York. No further particulars are recollected. Whoever discovers the thief, or thieves, so that they may be prosecuted to conviction and the property recovered, shall have the above reward. Forty dollars will be paid for the property alone, or in proportion for any part of it.

THOMAS LINDSAY.

N. B. All watchmakers are requested to stop the above watches if offered for sale.

Frankford, August 19.

Aug. 21. eo8t.

IMPORTED

In the ship America, James Ewing, master, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Plattillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarse Linens
Tapes
Looking Glasses
Glass Tumblers
} in cases.

FOR SALE BY
George Pennock.

August 14. 3aw

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 21w3w.

PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race streets.

July 27. 21w4w

Ross & Simson,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package
A few hampers best English cheese.

July 27. dtf.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER, BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master, From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases
Medoc wine, in do.
Sauterne, do. do.
} Entitled to Drawback.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

A PERSON OF INGENUITY, lately arrived from Europe, wishes to find here a place in the quality of a Director of a Glass-house, Chrystal of all kinds, having particular means for the construction of the kilns, pots, &c. and possessing likewise the articles used in the Glass houses of England and France, having worked a long while in most of them. Every exertion will be made to render the manufactory deserving of public approbation—He, who wishes to speak to him, will find him at No. 275 Front-street.

August 24. *4t

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 21. m&wtf

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muslins, coarse and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well assorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

Mordecai Lewis.

August 12. 3aw1m

Cedar Shingles.

THE subscriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a superior quality, for sale at 13 dollars per thousand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 *North Third-street.*

July 27. eo12t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit;

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No, 117, in Race or Sassafras-street, in the City of Philadelphia; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks: of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorised to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Philadelphia, 3d August, 1797 } d1m

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE;

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in cases
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass Aug. 29—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies,* on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon,* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life,* the *proper,* because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it in circulation. August 24—mw4w

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To Masters and Pilots bringing up Vessels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas sundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this state for the preventing pestilential or infectious diseases, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publish the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th sections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every master or captain of any ship or vessel coming from sea (vessels actually employed in the coasting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, shall cause his ship or vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the Health-Office on State-Island aforesaid, and there to remain until he shall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Resident Physician. And if, previously to obtaining such certificate or bill of health, any master or captain shall suffer his ship or vessel to approach nearer than the said Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or shall land, cause or suffer to be landed, or brought on shore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving such bill of health or certificate, he shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the Health-Officer, such master or captain shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or master of every ship or vessel shall send a safe and commodious boat to bring the physician on board, and shall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making such examination, or in case any subsequent examination by the Health Officer or Consulting Physician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the master or captain shall expose or cause to be exposed to the search of the Resident Physician, or of the Health Officer and Consulting Physician (as the case may be) each and every part of the ship or vessel, and shall present to his view each and every person or persons on board thereof, and and shall also true and satisfactory answers make to all such questions as the Resident Physician, &c. at the time of examination shall ask relative to the health of any port or place from which the ship or vessel sailed, or has since touched at—the number of persons on board when the ship or vessel entered on her voyage—the number of persons that have since been landed or taken on board, and when and where respectively—what persons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or shall, at the time of examination, be infected with any pestilential or contagious disease—and what is the present state and condition of the persons on board with respect to their health or diseases. And if any master or captain shall refuse to expose as aforesaid, to the search of any of the officers aforesaid, *or if he shall conceal any sick person, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforesaid in his answers,* such captain or master, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any person or persons whatsoever (the Resident Physician, &c. excepted) shall go on board any vessel, before the master thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every person so offending, shall pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being absolutely necessary that the foregoing sections should be punctually complied with, the subscriber, in compliance with his duty, must exact a rigorous observance of the same, or else be under the necessity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *September* 8.

Inspectors Office, 6th Sept. 1797.

SIR,

In compliance with orders received by me this day, you are hereby required to hold in readine s to march at a moment's warning, the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes of the companies composing your regiment, in order to form the body of 817 men from the brigade of this city; and as soon as possible inform me of your proceeding, that I may make my report to his excellency the commander in chief. I am &c.

LEWIS NICOLAS, Inspector.

Inform me of the number of notices your regiment will require, and they shall be furnished without delay.

Col. GURNEY, or Officers Commanding the 5th regiment.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Governor, to carry into effect the law for alleviating the distress of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the suburbs thereof; inform their fellow-citizens, that they have attended to their appointment, and now invite them to recommend in writing, signed by one or more reputable inhabitant, such of the indigent as may come to their knowledge, who will be assisted as they may stand in need, by applying at the State-House, from 3 to 5 o'clock, on the 6th inst. and every second, fourth and sixth days of the week, called Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the same hours, while necessary; and those who want employ, may likewise apply as above, or to either of the commissioners at their dwellings.

Commissioners for the city.

Robert Wharton, S. Third-street, No. 135.
George Krebs, N. Fifth-street, No. 17.
John James, ditto No. 18.
Israel Israel, corner of Chesnut & Third St.
Thomas Savery, N. Fifth-street, No. 20.
Edward Garrigues, Cherry-street, No. 39.

Commissioners for the Northern Liberties.

Samuel Wheeler, Vine-street, No. 99.
John Wagner, Noble-street.
George Inglis, New Market-street.

Commissioners for Southwark.

Samuel Church, corner South & Water St.
William Lennard, South Second-street.
Robert M'Mullen, Swanson-street.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1797.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

AS some facts asserted by the secretary of state, in his letter to Mr. Pinckney, of January 16th, 1797, are denied in a publication in the *Gazette National, or Moniteur Universal*, a translation of which appeared in the Centinel of Aug. 23d, I send you an extract, copied verbatim, from an English impression of a work of the late M. Brissot, published in Paris, in the year 1791; which confirms the *truth* of what the writer in the French paper, above-mentioned, is pleased to call, "*an accusation as* false *as it is* wicked." *Yours*, Z. A. Y. A.

"At the time," says he, "when the different powers were establishing the basis of the peace of 1793, M. Vergennes, actuated by private views, wanted to persuade the ambassadors from the congress, to confine themselves *to their fisheries*, and renounce the western territory; that is, an extensive and fertile country beyond the Alleghanies. This minister particularly insisted that the *independence of America should not be one of the fundamental principles of the treaty, but merely contingent.* To succeed in this project, it was necessary to gain over Messrs. Jay and Adams. Mr. Jay declared that he would sacrifice his life sooner than sign such conditions; that the Americans sought for their independence, and that they would not lay down their arms until it was completely obtained; that the court of France had acknowledged it, and could not consistently recal the avowal. Mr. Jay did not find it difficult to hold Mr. Adams in the same opinion; nor could M. Vergennes ever subdue his inflexibility."

N. B. The reader will recollect, that Mr. Pickering mentions in his letter to Mr. Pinckney, that "*for some time Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay, were alone at Paris.*" The contest had begun between Mr. Jay and M. Vergennes, before Mr. Adams reached Paris; but it appears that he and his colleague Mr. Jay, were *equally firm* in supporting the interests of the United States. Sept. 1, 1797.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, &c.

The directory appear of late to have roused the just indignation of the council of five hundred, many of the most *virtuous members* of which have openly charged it with the greatest dilapidations of the public monies; with conniving at the glaring injustice and rapacity of four of the ministers appointed by them; with a shameful and criminal neglect in not making provision for the maintenance and support of the poor, the sick, and other objects of charity entrusted to their care and superintendance, who are daily dying for want of means of subsistence; with misapplying the appropriations of public money made for the most necessary, just and useful objects, to improper and useless purposes. The directory like all usurpers in ancient times, and like all the factions who have got uppermost in France during their revolution, know the necessity of keeping the army on their side, which is easily done while they hold the purse, but who will forsake them as soon as a stronger party rises up and forcibly wrests it from them; which it invariably has done towards all the factions who have at different times got the purse into their hands by the destruction of those who had it in possession. It is an established fact, that before any of the numerous factions who have for eight years dominated in France, ventured to denounce the faction it wished to destroy, that they previously had the prudence and wisdom to send agents to the armies, to secure by gifts and promises their support, which when attained, they dared to come boldly forward, denounce, and condemn to death, those who were in power. So in Rome, under the emperors, great care was always taken to secure the affections of the soldiery. One day Domna the mother of Caracalla, blamed the emperor her son for being so lavish towards the soldiers, as to exhaust all the money amassed and left in the public coffers by his father. "Make yourselfe asy, mother, (rejoined Caracalla) with their swords I will never want." These are the dying words of Septimus Severus to his son: "Take care of the army, never mind the other members of the state."

Do not these few words include all the *revolutionary morality* of princes and false republicans who imitate them? The system which bore so long a time, and still bears on the French republic, owes its honor to the servile imitators among them, of the ancient system of emperors and kings who were above the laws. Caracalla profited by the last counsels of his dying father: under his very long reign no part of his subjects were regarded but his soldiers; he reserved all his severity for those citizens whose enlightened minds he feared, or whose riches he coveted.

Had the men in France, who usurped and secured to themselves by force and blood the exercise of the powers of government under the present constitution, instead of taking two thirds of the old butchering convention to make the new representation, left the citizens at large the freedom of an entire new election, Europe would two years ago have been at peace—France would have had less internal wounds to heal, and would not have been obliged to pay a forced loan of at least a third of what each man possessed, forcibly demanded with the bayonet at his breast, their young men torn from their friends to be butchered in extending a territory too large already; nor would the United States have suffered the incalculable losses which a simple unauthorised decree of the piratical, lawless directory has produced.

By the amazing extension of the territories of France at the expence of internal happiness and prosperity, her diabolical usurping rulers have sown the seeds of civil discord, of arbitrary, despotic power, perhaps (which is not improbable) of a dismemberment of the southern and northern parts of the empire into two distinct independent sovereignties: and, as we know the ambition of the "Five Headed Monster," it is very probable that each of them may have conceived the design in increasing the impossibility of governing France by a republican system, from an overgrown territory and population, of consolidating the other four heads into ONE—HIS OWN.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. VII.

A DEVELOPEMENT OF THE CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REPUBLICS.

Addressed to the Citizens of America.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

IN the succeeding passages of the same letter, from Mr. Jefferson to M. Mazzei, we see the same opinion and *misrepresentation* of the difference of sentiment between the people and the government of America repeated, in still stronger terms; and the same hint for the French to profit by that diversity of sentiment, held out in much higher colours, of the same figurative kind for which its author is so remarkable, than in the parts just touched upon.

"I should give you a fever," continues this celebrated letter-writer, "If I should name the apostates who have embraced these heresies; men who were *Solomons* in council and Sampsons in combat, but whose *hair has been cut off* by the whore of England."

Here is not only the same declaration of the division of our country, but a positive averment that even those who had formerly been distinguished for their wisdom and prowess in the defence of it, were now rendered too weak and suspected by their attachment to Great-Britain, to be feared by those who choose to attack us. Who these Solomons in council and Sampsons in combat were, is too obvious to need an explanation. "They would wrest from us," however, it seems, notwithstanding this *Sampsonic* diminution of their strength, "that liberty which we have obtained by so much labour and peril; but we shall preserve it. Our mass of weight and riches is so powerful, that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient that we guard ourselves, and that we break the lilliputian ties by which they have bound us, in the first slumbers which succeeded our labours."

Can it be imagined that these sentiments ever flowed from the pen of an American? And yet, that they did, I have not the smallest question *now* myself; and doubt not but that I shall prove it to the fullest satisfaction of every one who will be at the trouble of reading these papers before I have finished. It begins already to be admitted; and the excuse prepared to be offered for this strange and unaccountable attachment to France, at the expense of our own country, is, the old story of the never-to-be satisfied debt of *gratitude* to that nation. Indeed the last sentence in the letter itself pronounces its own apology. "It suffices," says the letter, "that we arrest the progress of that system of *ingratitude* and *injustice* towards France, from which they would alienate us, to bring us under British influence."

It becomes necessary, in order to find out how far this is a sufficient apology for such conduct, to make some short enquiry into this subject; which is rendered the more easy and contracted by what has been already said by others, whose arguments I shall endeavor to avoid as far as possible.

It has been rendered manifest by public documents from the French themselves* that they never thought of rendering us any assistance at all, until they had supposed our independence was pretty well established by ourselves; and in the conclusion of the war it has been proved by the same authority, that the independence of America was not their object when they rendered us that assistance; but that they endeavored, all in their power, to thwart us in that desirable object. And in the secret papers of Louis the XVI, published by order of the convention after his death, it appears from the reasonings of that prince's two † counsellors, Turgot & de Vergennes, that it was the policy of that court, by rendering us assistance, thereby to prolong the war between Great-Britain and this country, as far as it could, in order to exhaust and weaken both, with a view of reducing the resources of her antient and dreadful enemy, Great-Britain, both at home and abroad, as low as possible. To this history of their motives in assisting us, I will add one other piece of testimony, which appears to have been overlooked, and which will not, it is presumed, be called in question by any American; it is the testimony of Dr. Franklin, one of our ministers employed in the whole of our negociations at Paris, on the subjects of the revolution, our independence, &c. That well remembered American, in a letter to governor Pownall,‡ a member of the British parliament, friendly to America, declares, that one of the conditions required by France, as a consideration for her entering into a treaty of alliance with America, was, that we should become *tributary* to them; and, therefore, that all prospects of negociating were at an end; and, that then was the time, if ever, for Great-Britain again to secure the colonies to herself, upon terms favorable and honorable to both countries.

This was still the same system of Turgot and Vergennes, of reducing the powers and resources of Great-Britain, improved, by an attempt to draw a considerable part of those powers and resources into their *own hands*. But I will not rest the discharge of this *great debt of gratitude* entirely on the motives which induced France to enter into an alliance with us; but will admit, that, let the motives have been what they would, we are indebted for all the *real benefits* which their assistance afforded us; and that, although France might have conceived herself at the time of entering into that alliance, that our independence was in a great measure secured by our own exertions; yet, it is a fact to be acknowledged, that we were, long after that, reduced to a very critical and almost desperate point with respect to the *real* establishment of that independence; and, finally, that her assistance at York-Town in Virginia, aided very much in the completion of our revolution. Yet, I cannot agree, that a total surrender of that independence, even if they have *bestowed* it on us, ought to be made the return for those services. If we are so much indebted in *gratitude*, that nothing but a surrender of the thing for which we are thus indebted, can satisfy the demand, then is the obligation destroyed by the very nature of the demand itself; there being no consideration left on the part of America; and it being a principle in all fair dealing, that there is no real obligation where there is no consideration. The vast amount of the debt being an acknowledgment of the great value of the thing for which we are thus indebted, is a sufficient confession of itself, of the vast injury also, which would be done us by the payment which is demanded; for, that a total surrender of our independence, is the only return that would satisfy our *generous* allies for the services they have rendered, the wretched state of slavery and beggery to which they have reduced the Dutch and Belgians for *similar services*, too loudly proclaims. These deluded people, particularly the Dutch, confiding in their professions of friendship and good-will for their welfare, suffered, nay, invited them to take possession of their country, overturn their government, pull down their dykes, convert their ships to their own warlike purposes, and destroy the independence of their trade; by which one of the most frugal and money-making people in Europe, were reduced to nought; and all for what? To give them an *independent* government in return, of *French choosing*, under which, they had to submit to the oppressions of their armies, and furnish them with supplies of provisions and actual money, by way of *requisition*, to the amount of at least fifty-five millons of dollars: While the Belgians were actually put under military government, and plundered of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars (under pretence of destroying the clergy) and made to furnish their armies with provisions at the point of the bayonet; and this too, all under the express professions of *setting them free*, and making them *independent* and happy. What have *we* to expect from an entire submission to *their* demands on the score of discharging *our* great debt of *gratitude*, *who*, from their own acknowledgments through Turgot and Vergennes, were only assisted with a view of prolonging the war, to *destroy us* and Great-Britain together: And what are we indebted, when the demand for that assistance actually turns out to be that very *destruction* which they thus contemplated and desired when the service was afforded.

Where there is an intention of doing good, there is no obligation due, even if that intention fails in its desired end; but if we are to be indebted for a favor done, where there was no intention of doing any, then certainly should we be released, when that, which we considered a favor at first, is attempted to be turned into an injury in the end. Thus, although the motives for rendering a service have little or nothing to do with the obligation due for that service, yet the end to which that service goes, has something to do with the obligation itself. If, for instance, an individual renders me a service, and just as that service is about to have its most valuable effect, that individual steps in and claims all its benefits to himself to my utter ruin—where is the benefit to me, where the great obligation I am under to him? To turn this familiar and plain state of the case, from private life, into the great and important national dispute between France and America, I will just make a short statement of some of the most important points on which this great debt of gratitude rests; which I will illustrate with a few examples as familiar and plain in the political way.

France, it will be acknowledged, rendered us eminent service at the siege of York; for which, whatever might have been her motives or opinions respecting the progress we had made in the revolution towards our independence when she entered into the alliance, we are much indebted: but then, it must be acknowledged too, that there was another point of our revolution, prior to both the siege of York and the alliance too, to which great consideration should be had, as productive, or at least highly essential, in producing both these great events. Every body remembers to what a low ebb we were reduced in December 1776, and January 1777, long before the treaty of alliance was formed. The times of our soldiers expiring, every comfort, every necessary and every inducement wanting to intice them to re-inlist, America had to face at least twenty thousand prime British troops, with about two thousand five hundred undisciplined, worn out, naked and heartless men, when that celebrated and never-to-be-forgotten turn was given to the war, by the affairs of Trenton and Princeton, which are to be considered as the *two* neighboring *Thermopylas* of America. Allowing the French every possible credit for their assistance at York, without regard to their motives for entering into the alliance, as I have already done, what let me ask, would those services have availed us in 1781, had we been conquered, at this critical period of the war, in 1776?

Prior to the battle of Trenton, which may justly be stiled the *pivot* on which the fate of the American revolution turned, the French had shewn no great decision in our favor, and never, till after the capture of Burgoyne (which, however low we might have been reduced after, until the decisive blow at York, helped to lay the foundation of that final success) was her *friendship* at all active: In the first of these memorable events, which is justly to be considered a kind of supernatural intervention in our favor, at that awful and alarming crisis, we can be at no loss in pointing out the great and principal *agent*. In the latter, we have to form a melancholy chasm in the *holy* book of *gratitude*, when we reflect that an *Arnold* was a most important instrument; for who has ever thought of gratitude to him for those services, which *he* afterwards attempted to turn to such a wretched conclusion? And who can think with patience of gratitude to France, when she demands all, and more no than we ever gained by *her assistance* for the favor? The moment she assumed a claim like this, she abandoned the true ground on which our *gratitude* was founded, and left us more indebted to her, than she herself is to *Dumourier* for his passed services. It is the end, not the beginning of actions, which establishes their character; and France herself, since she has become a *republic*, has carried into actual *practice* this principle, much farther than any other nation in the universe.

The Marquis de la Fayette, it is well known, was amongst the first in that country who put a hand to the real work of revolution. He was the first to propose the annihilation of titles—the first actual step towards Republicanism and Equality—in which he made an eminent personal sacrifice himself; for which he has been *rewarded*, not indeed in this unbounded measure of *gratitude* by France, which she would have America shew towards her, but with the the chains (not indeed of the goddess of *French liberty* for being her enemy) but in those of neighbouring tyrants for being theirs. And how! by the accident of war which takes from one party a servant, whose detention and final destruction is of consequence to the success of the other? No! But by the hatred which those have for him, who, considering and knowing him to be the real foe to tyranny, have seized upon the opportunity of his being abandoned by those who *pretended* to be the Friends to liberty (even when from that circumstance he could be of no service or injury to either) to torment him with impunity?—Americans! here let the lips in silence be forever closed, and the eye of *gratitude* which travels into Europe in search of objects, be forever shut, lest it should return bathed in tears from the loathsome prison, where this great and distinguished friend of American liberty lies breathing his last for want of a single breath, or heavenly respiration of real liberty, with *reproaches to the heart!*

Whatever cause the French may have to abandon him, America has none, until he attempts to turn those services which he has undoubtedly rendered us, to our injury; then, and then only shall he be relieved from our obligations to him; and then too ought we to be released from our obligations to any individual, or even *nation* of individuals.—The French themselves, it is a fact, have carrried the practice of this principle much further than any other nation; for they have not only withdrawn their gratitude from those, who, after rendering them service, have endeavoured to turn that service against them; but it is well known, that they have executed several of their generals who had rendered them splendid services, for the want of a continued success even in their battles. And by what other principle have those advocates for this unbounded gratitude to France themselves been governed, who have been endeavouring so long to alienate our affections from a *certain* meritorious *American*, if it is not that that they have conceived that he was about to turn the influence of those eminent services he has rendered against his country? It is that influence which individuals or *nations* either obtain by their services that renders them dangerous to those they have benefitted:—And upon that principle I will admit, that if general Washington had at the end of the late war, have written to a subject of a petty *Dukedom*, bordering on, and subservient to Great Britain, "that our political situation was prodigiously changed; that instead of that noble love for *liberty* and republicanism, an *Anglo-monarchico-aristocratic* party had arisen;" in short, that the "principal body of our citizens, all our proprietors of lands, and the mass of men of talents, were opposed to our government," and that those who were in its favour, had become weak, and not to be dreaded; and that letter thus written, had been sent immediately by the person to whom it was addressed, and published in London, for the purpose of spiriting up the people of that country to make a fresh attack upon us, I should consider that Washington infinitely more execrable than the detestable Arnold: for the treason of that general only went to the surrender of a small part of our army, but the defection contained in such a letter, would be calculated to invite to the conquest of all America. AMERICANUS.

* *See Mr. Pickering's letter to Mr. Pinckney in Paris.*

† *See Mr. Harper's address to his constituents, which I would recommend to the perusal of all Americans.*

‡ *See Pownall's speech in Brit. Parl.* 1777, *in which Franklin's letter is cited.*

* *At the commencement of the revolution in* 1789, *the heads of the three parties in France (viz. that* 1*st. friends to the ancient monarchy,* 2*d friends to a limited monarchy,* 3*d for a republican government) had a meeting at the house of Mr. Jefferson, then the American ambassador—at which, after an able discussion of several hours, the medium, viz. a limited monarchy, was decided on, as the degree to which the revolution was to go, and which degree all parties pledged themselves to each other to support. The Marquis was considered the head of that party; and who, having accepted the command of the army, and taken an oath to support the constitution of a limited monarchy, thus agreed upon at the aforesaid meeting, in which he had acted a conspicuous part and to which the King himself had consented, was only acting in conformity with those sacred obligations and agreements, when he was driven off. This was the cause of their complaints—this the true history of their* justice *towards him—a history which will not be denied by Mr. Jefferson himself.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MANHEIM, June 26.

A council of war was held at Schwetzinjen upon the Austrian generals in the affair of the Nieuwed. Gen. Kray defended himself better than Werneck. The result has been sent into Vienna, and the mean time the archduke Charles has suspended both these generals from their functions. Gen. Spork takes command of the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine.

ON THE MAINE, July 3.

The emperor's edict relative to Nuremberg has been published, in which the king of Prussia, as margrave of Ansbach and Baireuth, is ordered without delay to withdraw the Prussian troops from Nuremberg, and is forbidden to interfere in its government. Two months are allowed to comply with their injunctions.

July 8.

Day before yesterday the first vessel was here from Strasburg, and displayed its three coloured flag upon the Maine.

KONINGSBERG, June 23.

By the treaty of commerce between England and Russia, it is agreed, that if the two powers should declare war, there shall be no detention of persons, vessels or property; but at least a year shall be granted to dispose of all effects, or remove them. This treaty is for eight years, and was concluded on the 21st. Feb. and ratified on the 7th May following.

WESEL, July 6.

The French army of the Sambre and Meuse is still in great force, and its lines are from Dusseldorf on the right bank of the Rhine, as far as Nidda. It is in four divisions, and includes 50,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry, exclusively of the artillery.

MENTZ, July 8.

This day, Lemoine with his division of French troops, left Wetzlar, and marched for Siegberg.

It is reported that archduke Charles is to set out for Vienna.

It is said that the French have broken up 289 religious houses in Belgium, which received from 5 to 6000 persons.

DARMSTAT, July 8.

The Prussian minister Hardenburg has gone to Auspach.

It is believed, that the disturbance at Nuremberg by the Prussians, will not have any serious consequences, since the Prussian major acted without military instructions. The imperial officer of the new levies continues at Nuremberg.

VIENNA, July 12.

The French gen. Gentili, who has arrived at the Venetian island of Corfu, has issued a proclamation in which he encourages the inhabitants to attempt a revolution, and to establish a republic. He urges them to remember the excellent republics of Greece, which so many heroes and great men have applauded. This proclamation has had great effect, and it is thought, that the whole Turkish government will sink, and the spirit of revolution will pervade the Morea, Macedonia, and the whole Archipelago.

July 5.

Gen. Mack has returned from the army. The court has since been deeply engaged by his communications. The Marquis de Gallo, who was lately with Buonaparte at Udine, has constant communications with the minister of state, Baron Thugut, by his secretary, who is passing at all hours.

From Trieste, 5000 Austrian troops have gone by water into Venetian Dalmatia, for supplies, with which that country abounds. 6000 French troops also went from Venice. The whole force of the house of Austria, in its own states, exclusive of the Hungarian cavalry, which is not in their pay, is reckoned at 438,000 men.

HAMBURGH, buly 15.

At Rome, in the printing-office of the Propaganian Society, a rich variety of letters and characters have been found, especially of Greek and Oriental characters. These are all demanded for the use of the French republic, and will render its collection of types the most numerous and beautiful, as well as most rich in its variety, of any in all Europe.

LONDON, June 17.

Some of the last letters received from Lisbon state, that all hopes of accommodation with the French have vanished for the present—in consequence of which the most formidable military preparations are every where making. Since the late arrival of the English troops from Porto Ferrajo in Tuscany, the whole force is estimated at 40,000 men. The line of Portuguese troops accordingly extends from the Tagus, to the river Guadiana, their right being supported by the fortress of Elvas, their left by that of Montalvao, and their centre by the redoubts of Portallegra and Castello. On the other hand, the Spanish lines extend from the Guadiana to the Tagus, having Bagdajoy to their right, and Alcantaro on their left, where there is a passage over the Tagus by a bridge: their

centre is Alborquerque. According to the latest intelligence from Madrid, the advanced guard from the French forces destined to act against Portugal, had arrived at Barcelona and Alicant. The people in general still continue much imbittered against the Prince of Peace, as the author of a war highly prejudicial to their commercial interests; especially as, since the blockade of Cadiz, the price of grain has risen so high that a famine is dreaded.

July 5.

Lord Malmesbury has carried with him to Lisle a very plentiful supply of Louis d'Ors. Who knows but the novel sight of this alluring coin may have its good effect in oiling the springs of the negotiation?

By the over-land express from India, which arrived on Saturday, we have the satisfaction to hear that every thing is quiet at Bengal. The difficulty of procuring money, which had induced the government to offer to borrow sums so small as 60l. upon bonds, and which sums had fallen to a discount of 6l. was now, in a great measure, relieved, as all fears of a war with Tippoo had subsided, and the bonds had risen to a fraction of discount.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 7.

From the Argus.

Capt. Bool, of the sloop Charlotte, arrived at this port yesterday from Cape Francois, has politely handed us Cape Francois papers *(Bulletin Official de St. Domingue)* to the 16th of August inclusive, by which we learn—

That the French commissioners, at the leeward, have put the molasses, produced on the *farmed* plantations in the colony of St. Domingo, in requisition for public service; one quarter which is due the farmers, will be paid them at the rate of five livres the velt; the other three quarters will be accounted for at the same price, deducting what they owe for cattle, utensils and rents. This act is spoken of as advantageous to both parties.

That, it having been reported the British were about attacking Monte-Christe, it was decreed by desire of the Spanish president, that the French take possession of it and Laxavon, garrison them, and constitute them a French colony.

That, the 10th of August was pompously celebrated at the Cape.

Capt. Bool informs that all nations treat Americans with equal contempt.

The English pretend to *protect* us by their convoys; but it seems this is in the outward passage, after their will of us is satiated; and even this *protection* is but a snare, for the convoys generally leave the vessels on cruising ground of the French privateers.

The French treat us as bad as they can; they want no further proof than *British protection*, let these vessels proceed from what port they may. Condemned or not the cargoes are taken for government, and bills of 60, 90, or 120 days given in payment.

Capt. Bool has also favoured us with the following remarks on board the Charlotte:

From the Charlotte's Log-Book.

The sloop Charlotte sailed from Cape Francois on the 20th of August, in company with the brig Iphigenia, Thomson, of New York, bound for Port-au-paix; brig Delaware, ———, bound to Philadelphia, and brig Chance, Turner, for Baltimore.

Left at the Cape, brig Hunter, Parker, of New York; schr. Triton, Hilman, and ——, Rogers, both of Boston; schr. Hope, ——, Philadelphia, and snow Cleopatra, ——, ditto, besides many other American vessels.

The brig Courier, of Philadelphia, with her cargo, worth 32,000 dollars, bound to a French port, is condemned at Gonaives, on account that the owner was a French emigrant—they not allowing the right of naturalization to emigrants since the revolution.

The French continue their depredations on our commerce to a greater degree than ever. They now send in all vessels bound wherever they might be, for examination. The sloop Charlotte was taken in the harbour of Monte Christe, and sent down to the Cape for trial; and had it not been for having some articles on board for an American merchant at the Cape, and a number of letters for different people, besides many friends who intereceded in her behalf, she would certainly have been condemned.

The ship Hope, Burr; and schr. Chryseis, Campbell, both of New York, were at Port-au-paix—they were taken on their way down from Monte Christe to the Cape, by a British frigate, their registers indorsed and they *ordered for the Mole*. The captains broke their orders, and entered Port-au-Paix.

The *British* stop our vessels, indorse some of their papers; convoy them as far as the east end of Tortuga, just in the track of the French privateers, and then leave them; by that means the unfortunate Americans fall a prey to them. Their papers being indorsed *by a British commander*, is sufficient to condemn them, in a French port, altho' actually bound to the port where they receive their sentence.

On the 2d of September at 4 P. M. spoke the brig Caroline, Ezekiel Robins, master, from New York, bound to New Providence, all well. In lat. 36. 30 lon. 73, 30.

BOSTON, September 3.

Capt Woodbridge, in a brig from Lisbon, has arrived at Marblehead, 45 days passage, he states, that Admiral Jervis had commenced the bombardment of Cadiz, and the Spanish fleet lying in port, that he had posted his ships of war in such a situation, that they could throw shells and red hot shot across the neck, among the fleet, and that it was expected he would eventually destroy it.

Capt. W. also informs us that the market for American provisions was very good; Fish, quick at 9 dollars.

Capt. Ives from Amsterdam 56 days, reports, that the Dutch fleet were still in the Texel—that they had been ordered to sail the 20th June, but that the orders were countermanded:—that no mutiny *had* taken place on board the fleet, though the seamen loudly complained of the quality and quantity of their provision. cloathing, &c. and that they were much dissatisfied with their new masters. Admiral Duncan continued cruizing off the Texel.

BALTIMORE, September 5.

"*And this should teach us*
"*That there's a Divinity that shapes our ends,*
"*Rough-hew them how he will.*"

This morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the following melancholy accident took place, which, it is hoped, will operate as a caution hereafter. As some men on board a schooner off Bowly's wharf, were firing a swivel which had been loaded several days, it burst into a number of pieces, one of which (4 inches long and 2 broad), struck a negro man, called Phill, (who has been for many years a measurer on the wharves) took the upper part of his gullet, under-jaw and part of his upper-jaw entirely away, and left him a breathless and ghastly monument of the uncertainty of life. Several pieces flew against the vessels and ware-houses; and it was a singular intervention of Providence, that no other person, not even the one who fired the gun nor those standing round, received the least injury. There were many people walking near the place, and necessarily a number of narrow escapes.

FREDERICK-TOWN, August 30.

From the Rights of Man.

Captain Toplift, arrived at Boston, in 52 days from Bourdeaux, states, as fact, that the French government has issued orders for Mr. Adet to return again for America, to resume his functions.—[That captain Toplift reports what he heard, may be true—that the Directory of France have chosen another minister to reside in this country, is probable—but that monsieur Adet is the man, I John Winter, Printer of this little paper, do not believe.—The President of the United States will not receive HIM.—Monsieur Adet has been here once too often.]

A writer in the Boston Chronicle, dated August 16, who signs himself 'Tully,' addresses a lengthy piece 'To JOHN ADAMS, Esq. President of the United States'—After filling up a column of that paper with sentiments bordering on abuse, he concludes his address in the following lines:

☞ "But I will contend, and to my fellow-citizens, it shall be my duty hereafter to demonstrate, that the whole of your influence, your abilities, SUCH AS THEY ARE, *(mark these four words reader)* instead of being exerted to extenuate and remove the existing misfortunes and embarrassments of our country, have been devoted to measures whose tendency is to aggravate and increase them."

Five different newspapers in the United States have *stopped* within the course of a few weeks. The "dilatory conduct of a number of their DISTANT customers, in not paying up, punctually, their subscription-money," the Editors observe, is a reason sufficient to justify them from proceeding any further.

These printers, "whose want of money prevented them from from proceeding any further," were all Jacobins.

I foresee the end of many others. These things are pleasing—as they are striking prognostics of the downfall of the Jacobin or French faction.

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her house, No. 192, Market-street, will continue open during the sickness.

Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of these gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day. *August* 29.—6t

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks 60 cwt. Cork, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. 5

Imported in the latest arrivals from Amsterdam and Hamburg, and for sale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large assortment of fine French Cambrics,

Platillas	Russia and Dutch sail cloth
Brittannias	Writing, post, and printing paper
Rouanes.	Dutch calf skins
Brown Holland	Prime madder
Checks and stripes	Shell'd Barley
Ticklenburgs	Looking glasses
Oznahurgs	Hollow glass ware
White sheetings	Slates
Diaper	Coffee mills
Brown rolls	Brass kettles
Umbrellas	Scythes and straw knives
Hair ribbons	Toys assorted in boxes

Best Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Present John Hall, See'ry. } of land office
Francis Johnston, R. G. }
Dan. Brodhead, S. G. }

Nicholas Bettinger, *versus* Samuel Cunningham.

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to shew cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.

(A true Copy.)

JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug 15. *1aw8w.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 7th to 8th September, in the Morning.

Admitted, since last report,

Wm. Collins, Myers Taylor's, Almond st.
Isaac Hoffman, Wm. Perkins, Penn street.
Susanna Monks, Wm. Smiley's, Taylor, corner Market and Water streets.
Abner Cartwright, Huddle's alley, Water below Almond street.
Margaret M'Clasky, capt. Keith's, Passyunk road.
Sarah Black, Fuller's alley, between Front and Second Street.
Cuff Jordan, Chesnut Street, near George Harrisons.

Discharged since last report.

Moses Steward, admitted 6th inst.

Eloped.

Daniel Sisco, admitted 5th inst. from the Prison.

Died since last report.

Henry Hamilton, admitted 3d inst.
Mary M'Farland, do. 6th do.
Adam Gaslinger. do. 6th do.
Wm. Collins, do. 7th do.

Remaining last Report		34
Admitted,		7
		41
Discharged	1	
Eloped	1	
Died	4	6
Remain in Hospital, Convalescents	6	
Sick	29	35

Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:—

From the city and suburbs	5
From the city hospital	4
Total	9

(Signed) STEPHEN GIRARD, CALEB LOWNES, JOHN CONNELLY.

Burials for 24 hours ending yesterday at noon.

Christ Church		1 Child
St. Mary's Church		1
Swedes		1
Potter's Field	1	Adult
City Hospital*	7	
Kensington	1	1
Total	9	4

* Three of these were from the city.
† From Camptown.

Died, yesterday morning, Mr. JOSEPH READ, merchant.

——, on Sunday morning, Mr. JOSEPH ALLEN.

——, on Tuesday last, Mr. RICHARD BOWEN, cabinet-maker; and Mr. VALENTINE PEKIN, both of Spruce-street.

The following is copied from an Asiatic print of the year 1795.

"The abolition of Negro slavery, which has taken place in the five New England States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont, in the Midland States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and in the Western State of Kentucky, for several years past, is now extended by act of Congress to the five Southern States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Maryland; and the emancipation of the remainder of that unfortunate race of men is to take place on or before the 1st of November, 1795.

"The Legislature of the State of Massachusetts has granted a part of the public lands to the emancipated Negroes of that State, in proportion to the number of the respective families, where, says the writer who communicates the intelligence, the liberal and philanthropic mind is gratified, by seeing them erect villages, cultivate farms, and form communities of civilised societies. Before the person who gives this intelligence left America, they have established a lodge of Masonry; and he had the satisfaction of seeing them, on a grand day, parade to church in all the magnificence of the order, where a sermon was preached on the occasion by one of their own colour. They have also endowed public schools, employed teachers, and erected places of public worship." [*Bombay Cour.*]

America has unquestionably taken the lead of all nations, in the sublime career of humanity:—and the fame of her public and private labors in the glorious pursuit of ameliorating the condition of the oppressed Africans, will (tho' the above statement be somewhat exaggerated) extend to the most distant quarter of the civilized world.

The following extraordinary account of the very great power of distention in the Snake may be depended on as a fact. A Snake of about fifteen feet long was caught by the Molungees in an Aurung, four or five miles distant from Contai, and having been disabled by them, was dragged along with a rope fastened about his neck.—The Paunch appeared very much swelled, and upon examining it with a stick, all the parts of some four footed animal were distinctly felt, which was supposed to be a wild pig; but on ripping up the Snake, it was found that he had contrived to swallow a whole full grown spotted Deer, and that without breaking or crushing any of its bones: the Deer measured round the body two feet ten and a half inches, and as he was by no means offensive, must have been recently swallowed. After the Deer was taken out of his body the Snake measured no more round in the largest part of his body than seventeen inches, and his mouth only to appearance, four inches wide: when he was brought in, he discovered only faint signs of life, however no sooner was he relieved of his load, than he revived, erected his head, and attempted to make off with considerable agility. *Calcutta Gaz.*

From the Timepiece.

"Several French privateers are said to be now on the American coast, and off the Hook, cruizing for British property. In some instances, it is said, their conduct has verged on *the piratical*. In this country, from a philosophical review of things, there is a predilection in favor of France and Frenchmen. It is hoped the republic will, if war is to continue, check the career of *naval insolence*, as far as she is concerned. No government can answer for the acts of individuals; but by punishing such as are known to infringe the rights of neutral nations, she will set an example for future *adventurers*, and preserve the respect and good will of the United States."

The above is another *curiosity* furnished by Sinbat, the nautical poetaster. But as he has here attempted to impose on the public a belief of what he knew to be unfounded, it is not like many others of his fabrications a harmless absurdity. The plundering Frenchmen who infest our coast, are as well known by him to be cruizing for *American* property, as they are by me to be an infernal host of highway robbers; whose conduct, instead of the mild, salving expression "*verging* on the piratical," which becomes only the mouth of a French hireling, merits the appellation and the punishment of downright piracy.

Many reflections occur on the above specimen of Jacobin insolence; but further to comment would be to waste time on resistless imbecillity.

FRENCH MURDER.

In the beginning of the year 1690, a body of French and Indians, sest out by the Count de Frontenac, and led on by Monsieur de Herville, surprised the village of Schenectady, then on the frontiers of New-York, and massacred all the inhabitants, unless a very few that escaped naked to the woods. The ever faithful Mohawks, as soon as they received the news of this barbarous enterprize, sent out a hundred of their briskest young men, who pursued the French, fell upon their rear, killed a great many of them, and took several prisoners. In the mean time, the old men, or Sachems, hastened to Albany, to condole with the the English on this melancholy occasion. Part of their speech was as follows.

Brethren,

"We came from our wigwams with tears in our eyes, to bemoan the bloodshed at *Schenectady*. The *French*, on this occasion, have not acted like brave men, but like thieves and robbers. What they have done cannot be called a victory, but only a farther proof that perfidy is in their hearts. Be not therefore discouraged. We give you this belt to wipe away your tears.—"

Brethren,

"While we bury your dead, basely murdered in cold blood at *Schenectady*, we know not what may have befallen our own people, who are gone in pursuit of the enemy: the same thing that has happened to you may perhaps have happened to us; and alas! they may be dead also!"

"Great and sudden is the mischief that has fallen upon you, as if it had fallen from heaven upon ourselves. Our forefathers taught us to go with all speed, to lament with our brethren, when any disaster or misfortune happens to those who are leagued in the same chain with us. Take this bill of vigilance, brethren, from us, that you may be more on your guard for the future. We also give you *Eye-water*, that you may be more sharp-sighted."

"We are now come to the house where we were wont to renew the covenant-chain; but, alas! we find it polluted—polluted with blood. All the five nations have heard of the horrid deed, and we come to wipe away the blood, and make clean the house. So long as a man of us remains, we will not desist till we have drunk deep of revenge.—We are of the race of the bear; and a bear, you know, never yields while one drop of blood is left."

"Take heart, then, brethren. This is an affliction which has fallen from heaven, and we must bear it in common. The sun has been cloudy, and, with malign aspect, has shed this disaster upon our heads; but he will again shine forth with pleasing beams.—Courage, then, lest we give heart to a dastardly enemy: courage, brethren, courage! courage!——

PRICES OF STOCKS,

Philadelphia, 8th Sept. 1797.

6 per Cent.	16/3	
3 per Cent.	10/4	
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/4	
BANK United States,	18	per ct. advance.
—— Pennsylvania,	21	do.
—— North America,	46	do.
Insurance Co. N. A. shares	45 to 50	do.
—— —— Pennsylvania,	par	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days	par
—— at 60 days	65
—— at 90 days	62
Amsterdam, per guilder	40
—— 90 days	42

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

BOSTON, August 31.

Arrived this day, brig Patty, Ivis, Amsterdam, 56 days. Left there ship John, M'Neal of Philadelphia, to sail in 3 weeks; brig Mary, Whitman, of Newburyport, for Boston; ship Columbia, Lolar, for Philadelphia. In lat. 49, was boarded by a French privateer, and after examination suffered to proceed without damage; the lieutenant of the privateer was an American, by the name of Hammond, and belonged to Philadelphia. In the English Channel passed through a part of the Jamaica fleet, and was informed they had lost 5 or 6 of their vessels, having been taken by French privateers.

September 1.

Arrived this day, ship Mac, Prebble, Havannah, 22 days. Left there, captain Hammond, of Boston; ship Circumnavigator, Leering, of do. and ship John, Jennings, of Philadelphia, with several other American vessels, names forgotten. Spoke no vessels but what have arrived.—Markets dull.

Brig Neptune, Dogget, Jamaica, 39 days.

Schr. Commerce, Goodshall, Tobago; sailed from St. Kitt's, with the fleet, the particulars of which we have already published. Pork, 30 dollars, Beef, 25 dollars.

September 2.

Arrived this day, ship Sea Horse, Girdler, Bourdeaux, 43 days, via Cape Ann. Sailed some days previous to capt. Stetson, who arrived here a few drys ago.

Schr. Henry, Shaw, New-Providence, 16 days.

Brig Hannah and Mary, Hill, Essequibo, 31 days. Left there brig Polly, Smith, and at Essequibo, schr. John, Lincoln, both of this port. Was boarded by several English privateers, and treated politely. There remained at Demerara near 30 sail of American vessels; anchoring there but one day, capt. Hill could only obtain the name of the above. Provisions very scarce; Beef, from 80 to 100 guilders per barrel, and fish 14 dollars per quintal.

September 3.

Arrived this day, brig May Flower, Proctor, 50 days from Lisbon. Left there, capt. Drummond, with spars to sail with the fleet for England, not having met a good market for his timber. Spoke, 29th August the French privateer, lately in Marblehead, who, after examining the papers of the May Flower and taking a box of lemons, dismissed her.

Captain Matthews, arrived on Saturday last, from Baltimore, spoke a few days since the brig Aurora, Gould, from Nevis, for Kennebunk, 20 days out, having on board, the crew of the brig Ranger, Hewes, of Newburyport, which had been captured by the French, and the crew put on board a vessel belonging to Virginia, captured and made a cartel of. Besides this crew, there were on board the cartel, the crews of the brig Success, Rogers, of New-York, from St. Kitt's, sloop Dependance, of Richmond Montague, from Antigua; brig Peace, Allen, of New-York, from Martinique, all captured and carried into Porto-Rico, for *condemnation*.

Bank of North America,

September 8th, 1797.

ON Monday next the Notices for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due for the ensuing seven days, will be served on the Payers: And the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Persons wishing to deposit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, must themselves undertake to give notice to the Payers dtf

POST OFFICE, September 5th, 1797.

☞ The Post Office will be removed to-morrow at 3 o'clock, P. M. to Mr. Dunlap's Coach house, 12th street, between Market and Chesnut street, where merchants and others will please to send for their letters, as the letter carriers during the continuance of the present prevailing sickness will not be sent out.

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Sept. 4, dtf

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.

September 4. dtf

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases

Just received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug 21. 2awtf

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7. eod4w

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders in this company are hereby informed, that, pursuant to the fifth clause of their Charter, and at the request of a "Number of Stockholders, who, together, are proprietors of Six Thousand Shares, and upwards," a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 25th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of filling up a vacancy in their Direction; and taking into consideration such Regulations or Bye Laws as may be presented in conformity with the Charter of Incorporation.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 20. w&fts25

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

August 1. 12aw2w

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented Servant Girl, named NANCY ANDERSON, about twenty years of age, short, thick set person, with short black hair; had on when she went away, a dark calico gown, an old black silk cloak, and a black fur hat. Whoever will secure said girl, and give information thereof to the subscriber, No. 2, Greenleaf alley, or to the office of this Gazette, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harbering said girl, as they will be dealt with as the law directs

MARY ANDERSON,

N. B. Said Girl is from Ireland, and has been in this country but a short time; she was sent to the work-house for misconduct, where she was taken sick and removed to the city-hospital, from which place she made her escape.

August 30. eo2t

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w2m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)

A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace

For sale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-street.

MAY 30 d6f

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eo1m

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&f1m

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Fleyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 *Chesnut-Street,*

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house			20,000 dollars,
& cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weft & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubney Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another nothern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess.

A. D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp

2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check-Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—in one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th. 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mwf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

BY BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

No. 183.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth day of June, in the twenty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion, "being a Description of a Portable Labaratory, "containing a Philosophical apparatus, and a "great number of Chemical Agents, by which "any person may perform an endless variety of "amusing and instructing Experiments, design-"ed for the use of ladies and gentlemen, and "intended to promote the cultivation of the "Science of Chemistry in the United States of "America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. "Professor of Chemistry, in the University of "Pennsylvania, President of the Chemical So-"ciety of Philadelphia, &c.

"At present every thing that is not denomi-"nated Chemistry, is but a small part of a sys-"tem of natural knowledge.

Priestly on Air."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 18. d3t—w3tf

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the Unit-"ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the instance of James Short, praying the Court to supply a lost deed made by a certain Andrew Hiskenluber, to Hugh Morrison, James Morrison, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morrison, deceased, for six hundred ——— acres of Land, situate in Menallen township, in the county of York:—All persons who have any objections to make to the object of the said petition are desired to attend at the Court House, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwise the lost deed will be supplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

July 18. eot8s

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

CAUTION.

WHEREAS RICHARD LAKE has been attempting to sell a certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Vine-sttreet, in the city of Philadelphia containing in breadth, on Vine-street, sixteen feet, and in depth, southward, seventy five feet, bounded on the north side by Vine-street, on the east by ground late of Samuel Rhodes and Sarah his wife, on the south by ground late of John Pemberton, and on the west by another lot then about to be granted to Joseph Hulings—This is therefore to caution all persons against purchasing the above described property, the same having been mortgaged by the said Richard Lake to William Spade.

SARAH SPADE.

July 14 co2w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May &c. &am.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,

Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t